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1.15 " " 1.45 " "	" " " "
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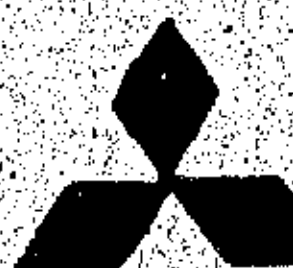
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the Captain he did not have to pass through the emigrants. It was not correct to say that he was gesticulating with the glass of water when on his way to see the Captain. It was always understood that the Captain should be the fresh water for the water supply, and

THE WAR.

BRITAIN'S WAR AIMS.

MR. ASQUITH AND "ANNEXATIONS."

HEAVY FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BULLECOURT CAPTURED.

LONDON, May 17th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We completed the capture of Bullecourt to-day, taking 60 prisoners.

FRENCH ADVANCING.

PARIS, May 18th.

A communiqué says:—We have completely re-established our line north of Laffaux Mill, and have appreciably advanced east of Craonne and Hill 108, and south of Berry-au-Bac, capturing prisoners. Artillery duelling has been fairly violent on the Calonne plateau.

EARLIER CABLES.

HEAVY GERMAN ATTACKS.

CASUALTIES INFLICTED BY BRITISH AND FRENCH.

LONDON, May 17th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—After a heavy bombardment on both banks of the Scarpe, the enemy launched a powerful counter-attack in the early morning between Gavrelle and the river. He pressed forward under the destructive fire of our artillery and machine guns. The enemy for a short period, by weight of numbers, forced us back from our forward positions. Our immediate counter-attack regained all the ground, inflicting exceptionally heavy losses and taking a number of prisoners. We progressed on the Hindenburg Line to the north-east of Bullecourt. We repulsed a raid to the south-east of Ypres.

BIG FRENCH CAPTURES.

PARIS, May 17th.

A communiqué says:—The Germans in the daytime continued their attacks to the north and north-west of Laffaux mill as far as the Soissons-Laon Railway. They were sanguinarily defeated, despite the strength of their effectives and the violence of their attacks.

We brilliantly counter-attacked at some points where the line was momentarily bent, recovering the whole of the lost ground.

The Germans lost heavily in attempting to arrest our progress by fresh attacks, which were shattered by our curtain of machine-gun fire.

Hundreds of prisoners and numerous German wounded have been captured.

Three German aeroplanes were felled on May 15th.

BRITISH PROGRESS AT BULLECOURT.

LONDON, May 17th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—There was fighting during the night at Bullecourt.

We further progressed through the village and reached the western edge.

GERMAN WASTAGE.

PARIS, May 17th.

A communiqué states:—Fresh enemy attempts to re-take ground we gained in the Laffaux mill region failed. The struggle, which was most lively at certain points, turned everywhere to our advantage, and the enemy suffered heavy losses. We took more prisoners.

Our batteries inflicted heavy losses on three German assaulting detachments which made several fruitless attempts to reach our lines at the Royère Farm, in the Epine de Chevigny sector, north-west of Braye en Laonnois.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BITTER FIGHTING.

ROME, May 17th.

An Italian official message says:—There has been bitter and prolonged fighting between Cucco and Vodice. The enemy repeatedly launched considerable masses against the new positions, but all were repulsed. The rocky bastion of Mont Cucco, from Height 611 to Height 624, remained firmly ours.

We appreciably progressed towards the important summit of Height 652, on the Vodice.

Enemy counter-attacks eastward of Gorizia broke down. We occupied an important height southward of Grazigna, and threw back, with serious losses a powerful enemy attack in the northern sector of Carso. The enemy shelled a field hospital at Cervignano, there being six victims.

We prisoners, from the 14th to the 16th inst., 4,021, of which 124 are officers.

AUSTRIAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, May 17th.

An Austrian communiqué claims 2,000 prisoners in the Isongo battle, but admits an Italian gain on the left bank.

EARLIER CABLES.

AN ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

OBJECTIVE GAINED BY GREAT DASH.

UDINE, May 17th.

The Italians' immediate objective, the Tysir Mountain, on the left bank of the Isongo, was attained by admirable dash, despite the extraordinarily strong Austrian defence, which the Italian artillery entirely destroyed, and also despite the fact that a large number of Austrian troops had been brought there from Galicia.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH HEAVILY REPULSE ENEMY ATTACKS.

LONDON, May 17th.

A British Salonika official message says:—We heavily repulsed two counter-attacks at Kijuri, on the Struma front, taking 90 prisoners.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TO THE U. S. NAVY.

A TOAST.

LONDON, May 17th.

At a Navy League luncheon, Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, in proposing the toast of the United States Navy, declared that the arrival of an American flotilla here was one of the most important events in the history of the world, for it was a recognition of the fact that the old and new worlds mean to completely reserve the freedom of the seas in the interests of civilization and humanity against plunder and savagery. He admitted that submarine was a real danger, but the Navy, with the assistance of the United States Navy, would counteract it. (Cheers.) "We are going to stick this business out." (Cheers.)

BRITISH NAVAL CASUALTIES.

LONDON, May 18th.

Among the latest naval casualties announced are the following:—

KILLED.—Lieut. Arthur E. L. Rudd, R.N.R.

WOUNDED.—Flight Sub-Lieut. Hubert S. Broad, R.N. Edward D. Crundall, R.N.

Missing (believed killed).—Midshipman John Barber, R.N.R.

Missing.—Flight Lieut. Charles J. Moir, R.N.

Accidentally injured.—Flight Sub-Lieut. Arthur E. Hall, R.N.

Official correction: Killed.—Flight Sub-Lieut. Douglas E. Penney, R.N. instead of Probationer Flight Officer Penney, Naval Division.

Died.—Captain Valentine H. S. Jones, Marine Light Infantry.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FOOD PROBLEM.

LONDON, May 18th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Devonport said that the voluntary food economy campaign was becoming effective. There was a marked decrease in the general consumption, particularly of bread in forty towns, including Birmingham and Leeds. He was hopeful that the voluntary effort would achieve the desired end.

AUSTRALIA'S MAN-POWER.

PERTH, May 17th.

The Recruiting Committee has asked the Premier of Western Australia to stimulate recruiting by removing from the Civil Service single men fit for military service.

The Premier replied sympathizing with the proposal, but expressed the opinion that the Commonwealth should take initial action. He promised to communicate with the Federal Government to that effect.

AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

BRISBANE, May 17th.

The Referendum has resulted in the defeat of the proposal to abolish Queensland from the Upper House.

Messmore, May 17th.

It is now known that the soldiers' votes were largely cast for Mr. Hughes.

The latter, in the course of a speech, said this fact was one of the most gratifying features of the recent Commonwealth elections. A Nationalist victory would spur Australian troops to earn fresh laurels.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

LONDON, May 17th.

Ulster Unionists, replying to Mr. Lloyd George, state that they will undertake to submit the settlement suggestions to the Ulster Unionist Council's sympathetic consideration.

Mr. Redmond, replying to Mr. Lloyd George, says that the Nationalists are prepared to recommend the assembling of a Convention, provided that Irishmen of all creeds are represented.

BRITISH TRADE CORPORATION.

LONDON, May 17th.

In the House of Commons, Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, stated that the new British Trade Corporation would have a capital of £10,000,000. It was proposed to raise 2½ millions, and it was necessary that one million should be subscribed before the prospectus was issued. He had interviewed representative bankers, had explained the scheme to them and asked for their support. The Banks were practically unanimous in support of the scheme, although he could not say that all of them were equally enthusiastic in agreeing to subscribe capital. A number of the larger Banks had subscribed towards the million which was necessary in order to launch the scheme. The Government did not propose to subscribe capital, or to subsidize the undertaking in any way. He believed the Corporation would serve a very useful purpose.

In the course of the debate the scheme was strongly criticised, the terms of the Charter being attacked.

Mr. Chamberlain promised that the Government would reconsider the matter in the light of the criticisms, but he was unable to promise to revise or to withdraw the Charter.

EARLIER CABLES.

IRELAND.

GOVERNMENT SCHEME FOR SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, May 17th.

There is much interest in the new feature of the Government's Irish proposals, namely the Council of Ireland.

Mr. Lloyd George's letter to Mr. John Redmond states that the two delegations of which the Council will be composed will be numerically equal to the Council members on the initiative of any six members of the Council. The Council would be empowered by a majority of votes of each of the delegations to pass Private Bills and legislation affecting both the included and excluded areas; also to recommend to the Crown the extension to the excluded areas, by an Order-in-Council, of any Act of the Irish Parliament; also to agree to the inclusion of the whole of Ireland under the Home Rule Act, subject to the assent of the majority of the voters of the excluded areas, whereupon power would be invested in the Crown to extend the Act to all Ireland by an Order-in-Council. The Council may also make recommendations on its own initiative regarding Irish questions including an amendment of the Home Rule Act. The President of the Council will be elected by agreement by the delegations, or failing agreement, will be nominated by the Crown.

WAR AIMS.

BRITAIN'S POSITION EXPLAINED.

LONDON, May 17th.

Lord Robert Cecil's speech last night, in the House of Commons, is regarded, both here and in Allied countries, as an important pronouncement regarding British war aims.

The debate arose on Mr. Philip Snowden's motion welcoming the repudiation by the new Russian Government of "all proposals for Imperialistic conquest and aggrandisement," and calling for a similar British declaration. Mr. Snowden contended that the Allied Note of January was "Imperialism and conquest, naked and unashamed."

Lord Robert Cecil, replying, said he had heard much of the phrase "No annexations," which he proceeded to examine point by point. He took, firstly, the case of Arabia. No human being, he declared, would suggest that we should use our influence to place Arabia again under Turkish domination. (Cheers.)

Proceeding, Lord Robert Cecil said:—Again, even the most Imperialist annexation of Armenia would benefit the people who have suffered such crimes as the Turks have perpetrated there. The same argument held good in regard to Syria and Palestine. Lord Robert Cecil then turned to the German African Colonies, saying we did not, of course, attack those Colonies in order to rescue the natives from misgovernment, but, having rescued them, he asked were we to hand them back? The House warmly cheered Lord Robert when he declared that he would regard with horror the idea of returning the natives to the Government which perpetrated such cruelties. Then what about Poland? Were they not all agreed that it was desirable to establish an independent Poland? And what about Alsace-Lorraine? Surely it was not suggested that Germany, having taken the two provinces from France, should not restore these Provinces. (Cheers.) Then there was the Italian Irredenta. Were the Government going to commit themselves to a proposition that they would not restore to Italy provinces populated by Italians? The speaker here turned momentarily to another phrase: "No peace with the Hohenzollerns." He agreed there was a great deal in it and it was very attractive to the ordinary British mind, but he thought it too attractive to be quite prudent as a definition of national policy. The cry of "No indemnity" had also been heard. Should there be no indemnity to Belgium? Then what about Serbia and the Northern Provinces of France? Were we, continued Lord Robert speaking with rising emotion, to rule out indefinitely all reparation for the destruction of peaceful merchantmen by submarines? He declared, emphatically that he was not prepared to do that.

Mr. Asquith followed with an impressive speech. First he explained that the phrase "no annexation" appearing in some of the Russian declarations had perhaps, through imperfection of international vocabulary, been imperfectly apprehended. He did not believe it was used in any different sense by responsible Russian leaders and rulers than in the sense to which we would be prepared to subscribe. There were, however, four different senses in which the word "annexation" might properly be employed. First, there might be annexation—and there would be annexation if this war was to result in a durable and honourable peace—which consisted in the emancipation of the enthralled and oppressed populations from the despotism under which they had hitherto laboured. (Cheers.)

Mr. Asquith went on to say that that was not only legitimate, but the purpose for which we drew the sword in war, and would either not be accomplished, or accomplished inadequately, unless annexation in the sense of emancipation were thoroughly carried out by the Allies. (Cheers.) He was perfectly sure the members of the new Russian Executive would not protest against annexation needed for that purpose. Secondly, there was the case of the union of artificially separated nationalities. Take the case of the Trentino. Annexation in that case was required to satisfy the dictates of the conscience of the civilised world. (Cheers.) Thirdly, annexation might be needed for the transference of a sovereignty of territory for the purpose of retaining strategic positions, which were shown to be necessary not for aggression but for self-protection and defence against future attack.

Mr. Asquith continued:—Then there was the fourth case, namely, annexation meaning conquest for the sake of expansion of territory, and of political and economic aggrandisement. He believed there was no man in that House or in this country, and he was certain there was no power among the Allies, prepared either to practise or justify annexation in that sense. (Cheers.) When the ground was thus explored and the ambiguities removed, was there really any practical difference between us and our friends of the democracy of Russia regarding the general lines on which peace should be considered? He did not believe there was. (Hear, hear.)

AMERICAN TROOPS FOR FRANCE.

LONDON, May 17th.

The New York Times publishes a message from General Petain urging that 200,000 American volunteers should be sent to France within three months for training, and to be used later as skeleton organisations for arriving American armies. The message concludes that it is of paramount importance that an American General Commissioner should be immediately appointed to come to France.

FRENCH GENERAL'S ADVICE.

LONDON, May 17th.

The particulars of the H.K.V.C., and H.K.V.R., H.K.P.R., Middlesex, and Dorking Defence Corps teams, must reach Mr. F. C. Jenkin's Chambers to-day (Saturday) by noon.

It has, as expected, been necessary to reduce the numbers of Competitors to five per team. Captains of teams who have already sent in six names will kindly at once inform Mr. Jenkin which name they will withdraw.

(Sgd.) F. C. JENKIN
D. S. P. (B.)

IMPERIAL RECONSTRUCTION.

COMMENTS ON GENERAL SMUTS' SPEECH.

LONDON, May 17th.

The Daily Telegraph, in an editorial, headed "An Historic Speech," says:—

General Smuts' speech is one of the finest and most statesmanlike utterances that the war has produced. If the British nation has not realised how what a noble ornament and a strong pillar of the Empire it possesses, in the soldier-statesman who represented the Union at the Imperial War Conference, hitherto we have thought of him principally as a brilliant soldier, but the future may well reveal that his political services are even more valuable still. This is always a rare and sometimes a dangerous combination of genius, but we know from General Smuts' speeches where his dearest hopes are centred, that he hates war, and that all his ambitions are set upon serving his fellow countrymen, South Africa and the Empire to which he is proud to belong. If we interpret General Smuts' speech aright, we detect therein a note of friendly and earnest caution to those who think the time is ripe for forming a new Constitution of the Empire with a new Imperial Parliament, a new Imperial Treasury, and new Imperial taxes. The idea is noble, imposing and logical, but it is, none the less, full of perils and quicksands, and above all, open to the fatal objection that it does not seem to be desired by the responsible spokesmen of the Dominions. It may be taken, therefore, to indicate that the special War Conference which will be called at the end of the war to consider the general problem of Imperial reconstruction will not favour the idea of a unified Parliament of the Empire. Reconstruction will have to proceed on lines less sensational but far more consonant with the British traditions of gradual evolution. Indeed, it has already begun during the last two weeks in the admission to the Imperial Cabinet of statesmen of the Dominions and representatives of India.

The Daily Telegraph concludes by hoping that General Smuts' outspoken and resonant tribute to the Crown will sharply recall to their senses all those who talk glibly or lightly of what they call Republican sentiment in this country. It says:—The British Empire is indeed fortunate when a soldier, who fifteen years ago, was its sturdy and dangerous opponent, delivers, within the walls of the British Parliament, an address cordial in friendship and instinct, as are few utterances of our time, with political wisdom and understanding.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] CHINA AND WAR.

SHANGHAI, May 18th.

The Premier has sent a second Bill to the Lower House urging the discussion of the question of the declaration of war. The Chairman of the Lower House has discussed the question with all parties.

THREATS OF RESIGNATIONS.

Yesterday morning, the Tutch and representatives at the Military Conference held a meeting at the residence of Nio Ze Cheung to discuss the question of the dissolution of Parliament. It was decided to consult with the Premier on the matter to-day, and the view was expressed that if the President does not approve all the Tutch will resign their posts.

EMPIRE DAY SHOOT.

TEAMS REDUCED TO FIVE COMPETITORS.

The following teams have, so far, been entered for the Police Reserve Team and Individual Shoot which is to take place on King's Park Range, next Thursday, May 24th, commencing at 9.30 a.m.:

Royal Navy.
H.M.S. (In Port).
U.S.A. Warship (In Port).
Royal Artillery.
Royal Engineers.
74th Punjabis.
Hongkong Police.
18th Infantry.

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D. S. P. (B.)

LOCAL NEWS.

The Bandman Company had a good "house" again last evening when "High Jinks" was repeated. To-night "Mr. Manhattan" will be presented.

It has been reported to the police that two tons of pig iron, valued at \$300, were stolen from the Honan when she was alongside Kowloon Docks.

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul is to take place on Sunday at 10.30 a.m. at the Conference Hall, Glenside.

Sentence of six months' hard labour was imposed upon a Chinese woman at the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday for having 53 tins of opium in her possession. The drug was tied around her waist.

Bill of \$2,000 each was fixed by Mr. Wood at the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday in connection with a case in which a Chinese man and woman are charged with being in possession of 36½ tins of prepared opium.

The news will be read with regret that Mr. Cyril Eugene Agathon Hance, formerly of Hongkong, was killed in action in France on February 28th. At the time of his death he was a Corporal in the 19th Battalion of the Australian Imperial Force.

Inspector Roylance, Police Reserve, had to separate two Chinese women who were fighting in Third Street. Despite the Inspector's persuasive eloquence the women would not "move on," so Inspector Roylance moved them to the police station. One of the fair pugilists was fined \$2, and the more violent of the two had to pay \$5.

The Attorney-General will move for the admission as a Barrister of the Supreme Court of Hongkong of Mr. Fatteng Tinsik Cheng, LL.D., on Monday, at 10 o'clock. Dr. Cheng obtained his degree at the London University, is an honorary member of the Grotius Society in England, and has won prizes for essays on International Law.

Attorney H. J. Mohr and his wife, Attorney L. H. Mohr, world-travellers, have arrived in Hongkong en route through China. Their itinerary started at San Francisco, California, last December and has covered parts of Australia, Papua, Celebes, Borneo, Java, the Philippines, China, and Japan. Before returning home they will visit Hawaii.

Captain (acting Major) J. A. Pym, M.C., the famous Cheltenham, Blackheath and English International Rugby half-back, who was a well-known and popular sportsman in Hongkong when the war broke out, was recently reported killed in action, and his photograph appeared in the Sunday Pictorial with a notice to that effect. Happily, the report has turned out to be untrue, the mistake having probably arisen owing to confusion of initials. Captain J. A. Pym has since been promoted Acting Major while in command of a siege battery. On the outbreak of war he was a Lieutenant in the 8th Company R.G.A.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Captain J. T. Kirby, of the S. and T. Corps, Indian Army, son of the late Mr. Richard Kirby, of Tokyo, has been awarded the D. S. O. for services in Mesopotamia.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel B. Vincent, C.M.G., Dragons, who served in the China Expedition of 1900, has been appointed Brigade Commander, attached to Headquarters Units, with the Temporary rank of Brigadier-General. He was attached to the Japanese Army in Manchuria during the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. F. McCulloch, D.S.O., R.A., formerly of the British Legation in Peking, mentioned in our issue of the fifteenth instant as having had the Legion of Honour, Croix d'Officier, conferred on him, has been appointed Brigadier-General, R.A., attached to Headquarters Units, with temporary rank.

Mr. C. Bowers, son of Mr. T. W. and Mrs. Bowers of Shanghai, has left to go home and offer his services to the British Government. Mr. C. A. Bowers is a Shanghai born and Public School boy and was accountant up to his departure in the firm of Messrs. Gutz & Co. He is the only son of the family and best wishes go with him for his future career.

Flight Lieut. Ronald Graham, of the Royal Naval Flying Corps, son of Mrs. W. Graham, of Yokohama, has been awarded a bar to his Distinguished Service Cross. Second Lieutenant Graham (he has since been promoted) received the Distinguished Service Cross for beating off German aeroplanes while escorting transports off the coast of Belgium.

Commander H. C. Halahan, R.N., who took part in the China War and holds the China medal with the "Peking" and "Taku" clasps for the Boxer rebellion, has come into considerable prominence in the present war. He was mentioned in the first Dover Patrol despatch, and in that of Lord French of November, 1916, and was awarded first a Letter on Vellum, and then the D. S. O.—with the Order of Leopold, added by King Albert in January—for his work in Command of the heavy naval batteries attached to the Belgian Army.

A BLESSING TO WOMEN.

Throughout the many stages of woman's life, from peevish girlhood through womanhood, motherhood, to the declining years of old age, there is no better, milder, or more effective medical companion to women-folk than Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. They promote a healthy and regular condition, cleansing and restoring the Bowels, Liver and Kidneys to perfect working order. A few doses occasionally when well, will assure a pure and healthy system. Years ago, Pills were the medicine of the poor only. To-day the efficacy of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills to overcome the common ailments and restore health and happiness to sick and ailing women, has convinced not only the working section of the population, but the wives and daughters of the more wealthy, professional, and independent classes that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a Great Female Medicine, and are absolutely indispensable to every lady's boudoir.

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent Cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils and Blotches, and for Female Ailments.

DR. MORSE'S
INDIAN ROOT PILLS
FOR THE LIVER

For Sale by WATKINS, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally at 6 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by THE W. H. COMPTON CO., Ltd., Sole Proprietors, 21, Farringdon Avenue, London, England.

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ALL NOURISHMENT COCOA

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"It yields a delicious beverage containing ALL the constituents able to support Life."—Lancet, 35

The most famous "Walker"
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JOHNNIE WALKER

—The "Walker" that has made a track round the globe.

JOHNNIE WALKER,
"White" Label. Over 6 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER,
"Red" Label. Over 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER,
"Black" Label. Over 12 years old.

To safeguard these ages our policy for the future is the policy of the past. First and foremost to see that the margin of stocks over sales is always large enough to maintain our unique quality.

Guaranteed same Quality throughout the World

To be obtained in the Sale Agents for China—

CALDECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Tientsin,
Peking, etc.

JOHN WALKER & SONS LTD.,
Scotch Whisky Distillers, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.



LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.
VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other causes. It is a powerful tonic, and its action is rapid and effective. It is a powerful tonic, and its action is rapid and effective. It is a powerful tonic, and its action is rapid and effective.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.
VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

None before was there anything that it, nor can the marvelous properties ever be equalled in all cases of defective blood, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other causes. It is a powerful tonic, and its action is rapid and effective. It is a powerful tonic, and its action is rapid and effective. It is a powerful tonic, and its action is rapid and effective.

MOONLIGHT BATTLE FOR BAGHDAD.
HEROIC CROSSING

[FROM EDMUND CANNON, BAGHDAD.]

March 18th.

The last fighting before Baghdad is likely to become historic on account of the splendid gallantry of our troops in the crossing of the Tigris River. After the action at Lajp the Turkish rearguard fell back on Djal, destroying the bridge which crosses the stream at its junction with the Tigris. We pushed on in pursuit on the left bank, sending cavalry and two columns of infantry to work round on the right bank, and to enter Baghdad from the west. Speed in following was essential, and the column attacking Djal was faced with another crossing in which the element of surprise was eliminated. The village lies on both banks of the stream, which is 120 yards wide. The houses, trees, nullah, and walled gardens made it impossible to build a road and ramps quickly and to bring up pontoons without betraying the point of embarkation. Hence the old bridge-head site was chosen. The attack on the night of the 7th was checked, but the quality of courage shown by our men has never been surpassed in our history. Immediately the first pontoon was lowered over the ramp, the whole launching party was shot down in a few seconds. It was a bright moonlight, and the Turks had concentrated their machine guns and rifles in the houses on the opposite bank.

The second pontoon had got into the middle of the stream, when a terrific fusillade was opened on it. The crew of five rowers and ten riflemen were killed, and the boat floated down the stream, and third got nearly across, but was bombed and sank. All the crew were killed. But there was no holding back. The orders still held to secure the passage. Crews were pushed out to an obvious and certain death. The fourth crossing party was exterminated in the same way, and the pontoons drifted out to the Tigris to float past our camp in the daylight with their freight of dead. The drafts who went over were raised by volunteers from other battalions in the brigade. These and the sappers on the bank shared the honour of the night with the attacking battalion. Nothing stopped them, save the loss of the pontoons. A Lancashire man remarked: "It is a bit hot here, but let's try higher up," but the gallant fellows were reduced to their last boat. Another regiment, which was to cross higher up, were delayed as the boats had to be carried nearly a mile across country to the stream. After the failure of the bridgehead passage the second crossing was cancelled, but the men were still game.

MANY PONTOON CREWS WIPED OUT.

On the second night the attempt was pursued with equal gallantry. This time the attack was preceded by a bombardment. Registering by artillery had been impossible on the first day in the speed of the pursuit. It was the barrage that secured the footing—not the shells, but the dust raised by them. This was so thick that you could not see your hand in front of your face. It formed a curtain behind which ten boats were able to cross. Afterwards, in clear moonlight, when the curtain of dust had lifted, the conditions of the night before were established. Succeeding crossings parties were exterminated, and pontoons drifted away, but a footing was secured. The crew of one boat which lost its way during the bombardment were untouched, but they did not go to the bank in time. Directly the air cleared a machine-gun was opened on them, and the rowers were shot down, and the pontoon drifted back ashore. A sergeant called to volunteers to get the wounded out of the boat, and a party of twelve men went over the river bank. Every man of them, as well as the crew of the pontoons, was killed. Some sixty men had got across, and these joined up, and started a bombing along the bank. They were soon heavily pressed by the Turks on both flanks, and found themselves between two woods. Here they discovered a providential natural position. A break in the river bank had been repaired by a new bund built in a half-moon on the landward side. This formed a perfect lunette. The Lancashire men surrounded on all sides but the river held it through the night, all the next day, and the next night after repeated and determined attacks. Those attacks were delivered in the dark or at dawn. The Turks only attacked once in the daylight, as our machine-guns on the other bank swept the ground in front of the position. Twenty yards west of the lunette there was a thin grove of mulberries and palm-trees. The pontoon was most vulnerable on this side, and it was here that the Turkish counter-attacks were most frequent. Our intense intermittent fire kept them off day and night on the whole afforded some protection.

The whole affair was visible to our troops on the south side, who were able to make themselves heard by shouting. Attempts to get a cable across with a rocket for the passage of ammunition failed. At midnight on the 9th and 10th the Turks were on top of the parapet, but were driven back. One more determined rush would have carried the lunette, but the little garrison, now reduced to forty, kept their heads and maintained cool control of their fire. A corporal was seen searching for loose rounds and emptying the handloaders of the dead. In the end they were reduced almost to their last clip and one bomb, but we found over 100 Turkish dead outside the redoubt when they were relieved at daylight. This crossing on the night of the 9th and 10th was entirely successful. With our cavalry and two columns of infantry working round on the right bank the Turks were in danger of being cut off, as at Balaia. Before midnight they had withdrawn their machine-guns, leaving only a few men to dispute the passage. The crossing upstream was a surprise. We slipped through the Turkish guard. He had picked at both ends of the river salient where we dropped our pontoons. But he overlooked essential points in it, which offered us dead ground uncovered by posts up and down stream. Consequently our passage here took us no lives. The other ferry near the bridge was crossed with slight loss, owing to a diversion upstream. The Turks, perceiving

(Continued on front of next column.)

WOMEN IN MUNITIONS TRADES.
AN AVALANCHE OF SHELLS.

I do not think I go beyond the asserted facts in saying that but for the work that women have done in the munitions shops of this country the German would by now have won the war," said Mr. Kellaway, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Munitions, when opening an exhibition of women's work at the Royal Colonial Institute recently.

Mr. Kellaway gave some interesting figures regarding the Ministry's work in increasing the supply of munitions. "Before the war," he said, "there were in the United Kingdom only three national workshops producing munitions of war. To-day there are more than one hundred, and in addition, there are more than 4,793 establishments controlled by the Ministry, and working continuously in producing equipment for the Army and Navy."

Comparing the output of to-day with the output of the time when the Ministry was established in May, 1915, we get the following results:—

The output of 18-pounder guns has increased 23 times.
4.5 field howitzers—52 times.
Medium guns and howitzers—71 times.
Heavy howitzers, about 6in—123 times.

ANOTHER COMPARISON.

"To put the comparison in another way," said Mr. Kellaway, "a year's output at the rate attained in 1914-15 is now provided in the following period:—

18-pounder ammunition—in thirteen days.
Heavy howitzer shells—in seven days.
Shells for medium guns and howitzers—in five days.
Shells for heavy guns—in less than one day.

In machine-gun production the progress has been equally striking. If the number of machine guns delivered to the Army during the first year of the war be represented by 100, the figure at the end of February would be 2,710. With regard to high explosives, if we take the consumption of high explosives in May, 1915, as 100, the corresponding figure for February was 7,000.

Mr. Kellaway said that this result was due to a very great extent to the women of the country. "In July 1914," he said, "there were 221,000 women engaged in munitions trades. In January, 1917, the number was 691,000." Mr. Kellaway added that so great had been the extension of the war processes on which women were working that it might be said to cover the whole engineering and chemical trades.

WHAT GERMANY MUST PAY.
IN THE FIRST YEAR OF PEACE.

The *Kölnische Volkszeitung* contains a leading article by its financial expert, under the heading, "Why we must expect a war indemnity," which shows with perfect clearness Germany's coming financial collapse.

The writer states that when the war ends Germany will have to find 290,000,000 yearly to pay the interest on war loans, to buy raw material, and to pay war pensions. Of this amount 240,000,000 may be considered as regular yearly expenses, while 250,000,000 must be paid immediately. This is only possible by means of a loan, but, admittedly, the possibility of a loan after the war are very thin for Germany, and it is therefore indispensable that Germany's enemies shall pay this 250,000,000.

Germany will still require to find the remaining 240,000,000, which will be obtainable only if every German pays three times more taxation than before the war. In addition, Germany has to pay the interest on her allies' war loans and reorganise the army and industry, bringing the sum needed to keep Germany limited, going to about 21,000,000,000 yearly. The grand total thus reaches 21,900,000,000, which Germany will have to pay in the first year after the war for having had the pleasure of declaring war on the world.

The *Volkszeitung* expert asserts that no sensible man could expect Germany to pay that money, so that nothing is left for Germany but to force her enemies to pay it for her. He adds: "How our enemies are going to get the money is their business, but it need not be paid in cash. We need goods and lands more than money."

that their flank was being turned, effected a general retirement of the greater part of their garrison between the two ferries. Some 250 in all, finding us bombarding down on both flanks, surrendered. The upper crossing was an unexpected success. The Turk was actually bayoneted as he lay covering the opposite bank with his rifle.

A surprise crossing. By 9.30 on the morning of the 10th the whole brigade had crossed. Soon after eleven the brigade was complete and the pursuit continued. The Turks continued their rearguard action, and in the afternoon there was fighting in the palm groves of Saïda, and the Turks were cleared with the bayonet, after artillery had combed the wood. The main body, was holding the El Mahomed position, one and a half mile further north, in trench line running nearly four miles inland from the Tigris. We attacked this in front, while another column made a wide turning movement on the flank, and the enemy evacuated it at night. On the morning of the 12th we entered Baghdad. Our force on the right bank after defeating the Turkish rearguard in two actions, reached the suburb on the opposite side of the Bridge of Boats. A brigade was ferried across in coracles, and at noon they hoisted the Union Jack on the citadel. Meanwhile the cavalry continued the pursuit, and occupied Karbala after eight resistance. Four damaged aeroplanes and 100 prisoners were taken in addition to the 300 captured on the left bank. The gunboats are still in pursuit of the enemy, who are reported to be retreating some miles north of Baghdad, covering the retreatment of troops.—Daily Telegraph.

SECRET ORDERS TO GERMANS.
RECORD OF PLOTTING FOR THIRTY YEARS.

The following message has been cabled to the *New York Herald* by its London correspondent:—

A wealthy American merchant long domiciled in England was many years ago a fellow-passenger with the late Dr. von Holleben on his home journey after he had been dismissed from his post as German Ambassador at Washington. Dr. von Holleben boasted that, before finally quitting Washington, he had thoroughly organised the German choral societies, the veteran, gymnastic, and other social clubs throughout the United States in the Germanic interests.

An elaborately compiled booklet, issued from the printing press of the semi-official *Cologne Gazette*, in the very year that the present German Emperor came to the throne, has come into my possession, and throws an illuminating searchlight on this confession of Dr. von Holleben.

COMPLETE EVIDENCE.

It provides complete documentary evidence that ever since then, in the United States and other parts of the world, Germans have been incited to get themselves apart from and against those whose hostility they were enjoying. It was written with the avowed purpose of stimulating Pan-German propaganda on the part of the editors of German newspapers outside Europe, and bears evidence of being of a confidential nature. Already here, nearly thirty years ago, are to be found the identical contemptuous references to American culture and character recently discovered in the correspondence of that notorious German military attaché, von Papen.

Beginning with Africa, the one part of the world where, strange to say, the writer found little room for optimism, it proceeds to deal with Asia—British India, Dutch India, the Spanish and French possessions all coming in for consideration. In China and Japan the openly avowed aim is to oust what is termed "Anglo-Americanism," and replace it by German language, German culture, and German character.

The writer boasts that the German had already not only become a dangerous competitor, but had victoriously thrust Anglo-American influence from numerous positions in both these great countries. If anything could demonstrate the absurdity of these pretensions it is to be found in the naive admission that at that date only 300 Germans were resident in Japan, while only 400 were domiciled in the vast Chinese Empire of 500 millions.

In Australia there are stated to be very great possibilities for Germany's future. Attention is drawn to the fact that already in 1888, out of 300 members in the South Australian Parliament at Adelaide there were fifty-two Germans.

The German editor is called on to be a "noble stone" in the new building of the German-Australian nation, which is in course of creation. But it is in dealing with the American continent—for the whole of America is included—that the imagination of the "swelled-head" runs riot. This graphically illustrated by the following verbal quotation from this extraordinarily illuminating document—a fair sample of its whole contents and character:—

"Every German newspaper published beyond the seas forms a nucleus of Germanism. It rises like a bronze rock out of the ocean of all over-feeding Yankeeism, out of the swamp of Lusitanianism (a pointed reference to the Spanish and Portuguese racial elements of Brazil, Argentina, Chili, and Peru). It forms a rampart against the often deplorable assimilation of the German language, manners, and habits with the native element. It preserves the German from admiration of British Imperial Federation (reference to Canada) let alone from Roman Indian ideas of 'freedom' with their bloody revolutionary paroxysms (reference to Mexico and the South American republics)."

The German editor who takes his seat on the committee of the German rifle corps, the bowling, gymnastic, and choral societies, who also mingles with those who simply devote themselves to the 'noble enjoyment' of German beer, who delivers the festive oration on the Emperor's birthday, and despatched the congratulatory telegram to his Majesty, deserves our unbounded admiration for he is a fighting champion for Germany, whose influence among his own countrymen, as well as among the native-born element, must not be underrated.

SUBSIDISED NEWSPAPERS.

The author concludes this section of his work with the earnest recommendation that the German Government should immediately subsidise every German newspaper appearing abroad. This in 1888 we know now, from many sources, that this kind of thing was so strenuously encouraged by the German Emperor that German Ambassadors, Ministers, and Consuls in foreign parts discovered that the cheapest and surest means of making successful careers was to cultivate and encourage hostility (if not treachery) to the country of their domicile, in which many of them had become naturalised subjects.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

8.30 p.m.—Avalanche at the Hongkong Volunteer Parade Ground in aid of War Charities.

9.15 p.m.—New Bandman Opera Co. at the Theatre Royal—"Mr. Manhattan."

Monday, 21st May—3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.

9.15 p.m.—New Bandman Opera Co. at the Theatre Royal—"The Merry Widow."

Wednesday, 23rd May—Noon—Wm. Fowler, Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

6.30 p.m.—Royal Hongkong Golf Club, Annual General Meeting.

Saturday, 26th May—11.30 a.m.—Peak Tramways Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Hongkong Hotel.

Noon—A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., General Meeting at the Hongkong Hotel.

Tuesday, 28th July—Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidators of Messrs. Johnson & Co. by Mr. Geo. F. Lammert.

CUTLER PALMER & CO'S.
NAPIER
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Known as the
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WHISKY.
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1745.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
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LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

BURNING ITCHING
ECZEMA ON LIMB

Awful at Times. Started With Small Pimple. Getting Larger.

HEALED BY CUTICURA

"I had eczema on the calf of my left limb which started with a small pimple. It was of a wet nature and it irritated something awful. The burning and itching was awful at times and the water that came out would make the linen and clothing look as if they had been stained. The place got to be about the size of the palm of my hand and it kept on getting larger."

"I saw Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised so I sent for a sample. I found it was doing me good so I purchased more, and in four weeks I was completely healed." (Signed) H. Fairweather, 5, Hurst Rd., Bielefeld, Kent, Eng., July 28, 1915.

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, ELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

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TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
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18 THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
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C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 19th May, 4 P.M.
PAKHAI and HAIPHONG	"KAI-FANG"	On 22nd May, Noon
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 23rd May, 4 P.M.
TIENSIN	"KWEILIN"	On 24th May, Noon
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 24th May, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 26th May, Noon

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER Twice Weekly.
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MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHIN HUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation; Amplest; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft on "TAMING" and "TEAN."
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
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For Freight or Passage apply to—

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Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY	22nd May, at Noon.
"HAIPHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY	25th May, at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

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WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

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ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
COLOMBO	19th May	Str. from Colombo	19th May	19th May

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
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CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
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STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong	Leave SINGAPORE	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
The Intermediate Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
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Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

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CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE	KAMAKURA MARU	FRIDAY	8th
VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI	Capt. Shirai	12.50	June, at Noon.
MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI	SHIDZUKA MARU	WED. DAY	20th
SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	Capt. Nawa	12.50	June, at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA BAMBANGA THURSDAY ISLAND
TOWN VILLE and BRISBANE

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

KOBE	NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU	(SATURDAY	19th
		Capt. Soyeda	13.50	May, at 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI and KOBE	KASHIMA MARU	FRIDAY	25th
	Capt. Tazawa	11.00	May, at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TAISHO MARU	(SATURDAY	19th
	Capt. Ogawa	8.00	May.

SHANGHAI MOJI and KOBE	BENTEN MARU	(WED. DAY	30th
	Capt. Tomita	8.00	May.

	PENANG MARU	(SUNDAY	27th
	Capt. Kuchibiki	10.00	May.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via MANILA SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.
Wireless Telegraphy
For Further Information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Telephone Nos. 322 and 239

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.

JAPAN and HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	WED., 23rd May
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 16 knots	TUES., 12th June
SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	F 1., 22nd June
PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	TUES., 3rd July
KOREA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	TUES., 17th July
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	FEL., 27th July

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$348 (271.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (412.9).
" " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$2.50 " " G\$437.50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

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FOR JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—
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King's Building. (67)

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SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

STEAMER TO SAIL

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

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REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line.

(TRANS-PACIFIC).

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, YOKOHAMA, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MANILA MARU" ... WED. DAY ... 23rd May, at 11 P.M.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... MONDAY ... 4th June, at 2 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Makassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamai, Keelung and Anping, Taiwan, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KALU MARU" ... SUNDAY ... 20th May, at Noon.

"SOBU MARU" ... THURSDAY ... 24th May, at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be used.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745

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